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6	UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON AT SEATTLE	
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8	MICHAEL COMA	
9	MICHAEL GOMA,	
10	Plaintiff,	C07-2077Z
11	v. AMERICAN SEAFOODS COMPANY, LLC	MINUTE ORDER
12	and NORTHERN HAWK, LLC in personam; et al.,	
13	Defendants.	
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15 16	The following Minute Order is made by direction of the Court, the Honorable Thoma	
17	S. Zilly, United States District Judge:	
18	(1) Plaintiff's motion to compel, docket no. 27, is DENIED IN PART and STRICKEN IN PART as follows.	
19	relevant part whether "defendant or any one acting on its behalf conducted a surveillance of the plaintiff," is denied. The interrogatory seeks information protected from disclosure by the work product doctrine. <u>See</u> Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(b)(3); <u>see also Fletcher v. Union Pac.</u> <u>R.R. Co.</u> , 194 F.R.D. 666, 670 (S.D. Cal. 2000); <u>MacInvor v. S. Pac. Transp. Co.</u> , 1988 WL 156743 at *2 (D. Or.). Plaintiff would be entitled to such discovery in only two circumstances: (i) if defendant intends to proffer surveillance results as either substantive or impeachment evidence; <u>see MacIvor</u> , 1988 WL 156743 at *2 (directing the defendant to produce any surveillance materials it intended to offer as substantive evidence); <u>see also Forbes v. Hawaiian Tug &amp; Barge Corp.</u> , 125 F.R.D. 505, 508 (D. Haw. 1989) (requiring the production of surveillance movies, provided that the impeaching character was preserved via, for example, allowing the defendant to conduct a post-film, pre-disclosure deposition of the	
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26	trial, as impeachment evidence); or (ii) if defendant does not intend to introduce such evidence, but plaintiff satisfies the "substantial need" and "undue hardship" standards	
	MINUTE ORDER 1–	

MINUTE ORDER 2-